

parts are the common Canadian, Poland, and Black, there are some objections to black on account of shedding; they require to be cut little green; they will ripen in the swath, and not shell. They are the heaviest—will weigh 38 lbs. Sow about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre. Plough in the fall after roots, or very early in spring; sow about 10th May.

**BARLEY**—No insect apparently damages this crop. The average yield twenty-five bushels per acre. The best and most productive sort is the two rowed Chevalier. For barley I think the land should be prepared in the following manner: After roots or Indian corn, manured, plough down in fall; plough and cultivate in spring. Sow two bushels per acre. Sow about the first May generally.

**INDIAN CORN**—Suffers from no insect, but is subject to frost. The average yield is about twenty bushels per acre. The best sorts for this county are the eight rowed yellow and white flint. Preparation for corn: break up sward in fall, that is on the sand or bottom land. If you can plough again in spring, plant in rows three and a-half feet apart each way; plant 28th May. You will then be most likely to escape frost in spring and fall; when your corn is fit, cut it, and remove it from the field; if early you may sow with fall wheat, but I would recommend spring crops. As regards frost, I may remark that we had severe frost in June, which killed all corn that was above ground, and also did much damage to fall wheat. I had a field of twenty acres of new land, and in a few days after frost all the low land turned yellow, and of course did not fill. If the ear was not when it came to maturity.

**ROOTS**—Turnips, carrots, mangel, &c.—are being such a small portion of roots raised in this county I can hardly give an estimate. By enquiry I find the proportion of roots to wheat to be as follows: Wheat 8 or 10 bushels per acre, worth \$1.25; amount per acre \$12 or \$14. Roots from one acre 500 bushels, worth 25c., amount to \$125, or some-thing near it, and with but a trifle more labor than wheat. The work can be done with cultivators and horse hoes, except thinning and digging. I would here remark, if the farmers would abandon raising fall wheat as much as they are able, and turn their attention to the cultivation of roots and raising of stock, it would not be more profitable, but would also tend to diminish the midge.

A great deal might be said here in regard

to the culture of roots, &c. As there are so many different opinions in regard to this one branch of agriculture, the majority of farmers will exercise their own judgment. But I would advise all farmers to abandon wheat, and raise roots and stock. I think there is no argument in favor of wheat.

**LABOUR** of a good farming man ten dollars per month and board, or \$18 and board himself. I find, and would recommend every farmer who has 100 acres, to put up a small house in a convenient position, and hire a man by the year to live in it and board himself. Such men are generally more steady, and much less trouble about the house than those who are boarded by the farmer.

**MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.**—On old cleared farms the reaper and mower are a great saving of labour; but where the land is new, stumpy or uneven, they are only an expense. The wheel cultivator is very useful for spring work where you plough in the fall or on summer fallow. Subsoiling has been tried but has not proved very satisfactory. Of ploughs for all soils, the Morley, Nags, and Modeland are used. I think if a farmer only has one plough, the Morley is the best. The iron plough of Grey's patent, imported, is used for matches. Of harrows the common double for old land, with thirty-six teeth or points; for new land the three square, or drag, with eleven or thirteen points.

**FRUIT**—So very little is raised in this county that no estimate can be given; but I am convinced that fruit culture would pay well here in comparison with other counties. I may observe the majority of the farmers are now beginning to cultivate fruit trees.

**STOCK**—Horses are, I believe, as good in the county of Haldimand as almost any county in the Province. The best kinds for carriage or roadsters are a cross between the Black Hawk or Morgan, and the common Canadian. We have some good young horses of the celebrated horse Royal George; also from Grand Exhibition, imported by Mr. Powell of Lewiston. They are all better for this county with a small portion of Canadian. A good carriage or roadster is worth now \$150; three years ago the same class of horse was worth \$250. The best for draught are the Clyde and Canadian; a good draught horse is worth \$125. A good brood mare is worth \$150. For a man with one hundred and fifty or two hundred acres of